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4-17 June 1953

AGREEMENTS:	ANGLO-IRISH TRADE	361
	CHINESE-FINNISH TRADE	350
	SOVIET-PERSIAN TRADE	373
	U.K.-AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL SECURITY	359
	U.N.-COMMUNIST ON KOREAN PRISONERS OF WAR	368
	WEST GERMAN-JAPANESE TRADE	354
CONFERENCES:	BALKAN DEFENCE TALKS	362
	COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS, LONDON	350
	EAST-GERMAN CHURCH AND GOVERNMENT	355
	IBERO-AMERICAN ECONOMIC	362
	INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION	364
	WORLD PEACE COUNCIL	381
DISORDERS:	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	351
	GERMANY (EAST BERLIN)	357
	ISRAELI-JORDAN	365
	KENYA	366-7
DISPUTES:	ARGENTINE-BRAZILIAN	348
	INDIAN-PORTUGUESE	362, 373
	MOROCCO	370-1
	TRIESTE	366, 381
ELECTIONS:	ITALIAN	365
GOVERNMENT CHANGES:	BRAZIL	349
	COLOMBIA	350
	LEBANON	370
	NEPAL	371
SPEECHES	KING OF CAMBODIA ON HIS WITHDRAWAL	363
AND	PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ON COMMUNISM	379
STATEMENTS:	PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ON FOREIGN POLICY	377
	MR LOUW ON NATAL	374
	MR LYTTELTON ON KENYA	359
	MR NUTTING ON BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA	361
	GEN. RIDGWAY'S ANNUAL N.A.T.O. REPORT	372-3
	WESTERN POWERS' NOTE ON AUSTRIA	380

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ARGENTINA. 4 June—Chile. It was announced that Dr Mende, Minister of Technical Affairs, accompanied by the Chilean Ambassador and the Argentine Ambassador to Chile, had left by air for Chile on 31 May and that the visit was connected with fulfilment of the agreement with Chile signed in February.

11 June—Agriculture. In announcing a new plan for agriculture Gen. Perón said the Government had no intention of expropriating privately-owned land wholesale but contemplated a better distribution of ownership. There was no objection to *latifundia*, or big estates, provided they were productive, but land must not be allowed to remain unproductive. Small land holdings—*minifundia*—were economically much more unsound than big estates and it was more important to limit minimum than maximum holdings. The Government did not wish to create a peasant proletariat but a happy and prosperous farming community.

12 June—The Foreign Minister informed the press that Gen. Perón had acceded to a request of the Chilean poetess, Gabriela Mistral, and had ordered the release of the Argentine writer, Senora Victoria Ocampo.

14 June—The release was announced of six other writers and a publisher who had been imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in terrorist outrages.

Brazil. Following Brazilian reports which appeared to blame the Argentine Government and Argentine traders for the unloading at Montevideo and re-export to the United States of 10,000 bags of Brazilian coffee shipped for Argentina, the Foreign Ministry issued a statement declaring that the Government had ordered a complete investigation. The statement accused the Brazilian Government of waging a tendentious campaign against the Argentine Government and said that the irregularities had occurred outside the Argentine Government's zone of jurisdiction, had not benefited Argentina, and had not been facilitated by the Argentine Government. They had been perpetrated by four Brazilian exporting firms in complicity with two banks in Brazil. The Argentine Government awaited a public declaration by the Brazilian Government that the Argentine Government was not responsible.

17 June—Brazil. The Senate approved unanimously a resolution requesting the Government to supply full information regarding recent incidents on the Brazilian frontier. Senator Paolis, who moved the resolution, said that in spite of the fact that charges of frontier violation made by the Brazilian Foreign Minister a year ago had been shown to be groundless and refuted, nevertheless foreign newspaper campaigns had been launched, malevolently distorting facts, for the purpose of disturbing Argentine-Brazilian relations.

AUSTRALIA. 8 June—British-Australian social security agreement (see Great Britain).

AUSTRIA. 7 June—It was announced that Mr Ilychev would take

over the functions of Soviet High Commissioner from Gen. Sviridov whose responsibility would in future be limited to that of Commander of Soviet troops in Austria.

8 June—The Soviet authorities informed the Austrian Government that the permanent control of passengers and goods on the demarcation line between the Russian and western zones would be abolished as from 9 June. Control of passengers would be carried out only occasionally if found to be necessary, and control of goods traffic would be carried out only in so far as was necessary to prevent the bringing of weapons, ammunition, and explosives into the Soviet zone and the taking away of dismantled factory equipment from the Soviet zone.

9 June—The Minister of the Interior announced further Soviet concessions, including permission to replace two district police chiefs who had been dismissed in 1950 in connection with a Communist attempt to stage a *coup* but kept in office by the Russians against the orders of the Ministry of the Interior. The Government had also been given power to appoint new police officials in the Soviet zone and in the Soviet sectors of Vienna without prior consent from the Soviet authorities. In addition, Russian permits would no longer be needed for transport of goods from the Soviet zone to other zones.

10 June—It was announced that the Soviet Government had decided to exchange Ambassadors with Austria and had appointed the new Soviet High Commissioner, Mr Ilychev, as Ambassador in Vienna.

11 June—The Soviet authorities made further minor concessions, including the release of several buildings occupied by Soviet troops in Vienna and Lower Austria.

Western Note to Russia on peace treaty (*see U.S.S.R.*).

12 June—At a meeting of the Allied Council the Soviet High Commissioner agreed to remove his past long-standing objections to a number of minor measures, including the establishment of an inter-zonal telephone system and of various air-mail services.

BRAZIL. 14 June—Argentine complaint (*see Argentina*).

15 June—Cabinet Changes. It was announced that the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Justice had resigned. The resignations followed those of other civil Ministers and were made to enable President Vargas to allocate posts to various political factions in an attempt to strengthen the Government and to calm popular discontent. It was reported that the President contemplated no changes in the defence Ministries.

The appointment of Senor Aranha to the Finance Ministry in succession to Dr Lafer was announced.

17 June—Argentine complaint *re* Brazilian charges (*see Argentina*).

CANADA. 11 June—Mr Lester Pearson on Asian policy (*see United States*).

13 June—Mr St Laurent, Prime Minister, said in Ottawa that Canada would not interfere in the internal affairs of Asian countries whether they were run by Communists or not.

CHILE. 4 June—Visit of Argentine Minister (*see Argentina*).

CHINA. 4 June—Shanghai Radio reported the setting-up of offices for the registration of members of certain 'reactionary religious sects'. The measure followed a report on 30 May that a counter-revolutionary plot had been discovered in Shanghai and that the leaders, who were said to be members of 'reactionary religious sects', had been arrested.

5 June—France. A delegation of French industrialists signed a trade agreement for an exchange of goods valued at £10 m. The New China news agency said that contracts were still to be worked out.

6 June—Finland. A trade agreement with the Finnish Government was signed in Peking.

7 June—Buddhism. Peking Radio announced the formation of a Chinese Buddhist association after a conference in Peking attended by Chinese, Tibetan, and Mongol priests and dignitaries and also by representatives of minority Buddhist races including the Thais.

COLOMBIA. 13 June—Coup d'Etat. Lieut.-Gen. Rojas Pinilla, the army commander, seized control of the Government after surrounding the residence of President Gomez with troops and tanks. The *coup* was apparently precipitated by an order of the War Minister retiring Gen. Pinilla.

14 June—It was announced that Gen. Rojas had appointed a Cabinet of thirteen army officers to govern the country until 'clean elections' could be held. President Gomez had been placed under house arrest.

17 June—The new Government gave guarantees of political freedom and promised an amnesty to political prisoners. Following the announcement, the Liberal Party, which in 1952 had declared itself in recess, announced that it was ready to function as an opposition party.

CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS.

9 June—A communiqué was issued after the final plenary session of the conference. It stated that the Prime Ministers' discussions had once more demonstrated and strengthened the concord existing between all the members of the Commonwealth in spite of their varying interests and circumstances. They had been especially valuable in view of the proposed forthcoming conference at Bermuda between the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of France and the United Kingdom. The Prime Ministers had reviewed the state of relations with the Soviet Union and had agreed that no opportunity should be lost of composing, or at least easing, existing differences dividing the world. But they had recognized that 'the democracies must maintain their strength and exercise increasing vigilance to preserve their rights and liberties'. They had expressed the hope that the European Defence Community should be established at the earliest possible date.

The agreement on prisoners of war in Korea had been noted with gratification by the Prime Ministers, and they had exchanged views on steps to be taken following the end of hostilities in Korea for the pro-

motion of stability and progress throughout the Far East and south-east Asia. The Prime Ministers had also discussed current problems in the Middle East. They had 'recognized the international importance of the Suez Canal and of the effective maintenance of the military installations in the canal zone. They agreed that it is in the common interest that the outstanding issues in the Middle East should be settled on the basis of ensuring the peace and security of the Middle East countries, consistently with the sovereignty of each, and promoting their social and economic development'.

In the economic field the Prime Ministers agreed on the necessity to adhere firmly to the long-term objectives and lines of policy laid down at the Commonwealth economic conference of December 1952 and in the meantime to take advantage of the improved outlook for the sterling area by strengthening each of their countries' economies. Particular attention was given to the need for stimulating economic development, for expanding exports, and, consistently with the maintenance of adequate reserves, for removing progressively restrictions on trade especially within the Commonwealth and sterling area.

Informal talks had also been held and as some of the Prime Ministers were remaining in London for a further period these would be continued.

10 June—Defence talks (*see Great Britain*).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 4 June—Rationing. It was announced that fuel rationing would remain in force. A decree from the Ministry of Internal Trade listed the maximum amounts of basic foodstuffs and consumer goods which might be sold to any one customer at any one time.

5 June—Removal of U.S. restrictions (*see United States*).

7 June—Dr Nejedly, Deputy Prime Minister, admitted in a speech that there had been opposition to the recent currency reform and that it had hurt persons other than those against whom it had been directed. He indicated that the reform had been necessary because of galloping inflation, his explanation being that the introduction in 1950 of a free market parallel to rationing had helped the 'big capitalists and land-owners' in their 'hostile activities' against the State and had resulted in a 'great accumulation' of money causing 'serious economic disturbances'. The morale of the workers had suffered and absenteeism had increased because workers no longer valued money. Thus the reform had become necessary.

8 June—Reports reaching Vienna stated that at least six persons were killed when police fired on people demonstrating against the currency reform at Pilsen.

10 June—President Zapotocky admitted in a speech in Prague that there had been widespread protests and rioting against the currency reform. He attributed the cause to administrative shortcomings which had enabled enemies of the regime to instigate hostile activities, and declared that the riots had been defeated by the united front of the workers and that the currency reform was a further step in the building of Socialism.

Czechoslovakia (continued)

13 June—Opening the Communist Party congress at Bratislava, Mr Siroky, Prime Minister, complained of disorder in party administration and declared that party members who had opposed the currency reform would be purged at once. He urged members to fight against the great numbers who still retained a 'religious ideology' and also gave a warning against penetration by social democracy which he described as 'a relic of bourgeois opportunism, anarchism, and lack of discipline'.

DENMARK. 5 June—New Constitution. King Frederick signed the new constitution (*see p. 325*) at a meeting of the Council of State.

10 June—U.S. Aid. It was learned that the Government had informed the U.S. authorities that Denmark did not require any more Marshall aid.

EGYPT. 6 June—British guards shot dead in the Fayid area an Egyptian who failed to answer a challenge.

10 June—At a reception to members of foreign communities, an official of the Liberation Rally, in Gen. Nagib's presence, gave an assurance that the lives and property of foreigners would always be safe in the hands of the Egyptian Army. He announced the formation of a liaison committee to discuss with foreign residents all problems affecting them and to iron out their difficulties with Government departments.

10 June—Palestine Arms Case. Prince Abbas Halim and thirteen other senior officers and officials were acquitted by a Cairo criminal court of charges of treason arising from the Palestine arms scandal of 1948. Two of the accused were found guilty of a misdemeanour and fined £100 each.

11 June—Great Britain. Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador, left Cairo for Port Said to return to England on sick leave.

12 June—British troops shot dead one of a group of Egyptians who were trying to break into a camp at Fayid. Two others were captured.

FINLAND. 6 June—Trade agreement with China (*see China*).

FRANCE. 5 June—Government Crisis. M. Mendès-France failed to secure the 314 votes necessary for investiture by the Assembly, the vote being 301 in his favour and 119 against, with more than 200 abstentions. Those supporting him included the Socialists, the overseas Independents group, the U.D.S.R., and the large majority of his own party—the Radicals. Less than two-thirds of the M.R.P., less than a third of the Gaullists, and only a few Independents and Peasants voted for him.

President Auriol called on M. Bidault, leader of the M.R.P., to form a Government.

10 June—M. Bidault's Programme. In his investiture speech to the National Assembly as Prime Minister-designate, M. Bidault said that if elected he would take the necessary action to achieve a balanced budget by decree if, after fifteen days, Parliament had not proposed

effective action on its own behalf. He also proposed to reorganize the economic structure and to provide full employment and increased productivity by a series of decrees which would be laid before Parliament for ratification after one year. His policy on Indo-China was to give the Associated States the reality and responsibility of independence and to carry on the war until the security of the Associated States was assured—by victory if necessary, by negotiation if possible. In North Africa he was in favour of a far-reaching policy which would reconcile the rights and interests of France with the need for internal autonomy. He proposed to make the ratification of the E.D.C. treaty a matter of confidence but not until the additional protocols had been signed, the current negotiations with Britain concluded, and the Saar question settled.

11 June—M. Bidault failed by one vote to secure an absolute majority for his investiture by the Assembly. the vote being 313 to 228.

President Auriol called on M. Marie, a Radical, to form a Government after M. Pleven and M. Pinay had both refused the task.

13 June et seq. King of Cambodia's withdrawal into exile (*see Indo-China*).

Cambodia. The Ministry of the Associated States pointed out in regard to King Norodom's protest that a draft agreement had been signed during May providing for the transfer of full military and judicial sovereignty to Cambodia. The agreement was awaiting the King's signature.

15 June—Finance. A meeting of the interim Ministers agreed to postpone repayment of the 80,000 m. franc loan until the beginning of July.

16 June—The Minister of Finance read out to the Finance Committee of the Assembly a letter from the Governor of the Bank of France which expressed the 'profound anxiety' of the Council-General of the Bank concerning the financial and monetary situation.

Government Crisis. After having had the usual consultations with the parties, M. Marie informed the President that he would attempt the formation of a Government.

GERMANY. 4 June—West Germany. Social Democratic Party.

The national executive committee of the Social Democratic Party met and defined its policy. It urged: (1) that the Federal Government should take the initiative in ensuring that the question of Germany, including reunition, should be dealt with in its fundamental significance at the forthcoming three-Power conference at Bermuda; and (2) that proposals should be submitted to the three High Commissioners to end, or at least to ease, existing tension between east and west Germany.

5 June—East Germany. It was announced that Gen. Chuikov, the Soviet Commander-in-Chief, had been recalled and that he would be succeeded by Colonel-General Grechko, commandant of the Kiev defence area.

West Germany. United States. A personal message from President Eisenhower was delivered to Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, by the

Germany (continued)

U.S. deputy High Commissioner. It promised that no decision affecting Germany would be taken without full consultation with the Chancellor. Professor Hallstein, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, described the message as the result of Herr Blankenhorn's mission to Washington. He said it covered not only the forthcoming Bermuda conference but also any other possible decisions taken by the western Powers which might lead to a four-Power conference.

Nazism. A Dortmund court passed sentences ranging from six to fourteen months' imprisonment on five ringleaders of a secret society known as the *Bewegung Reich* which the judge declared to be working for the restoration of National Socialism.

6 June—East Germany. The appointment was announced of Mr Yudin as deputy Soviet High Commissioner in east Germany.

7 June—West Germany. Free Democratic Party. The national executive of the Free Democratic Party, convened to deal with allegations of infiltration by the Naumann group, announced its decision to expel Dr Achenbach, Dr Naumann's former defence counsel. An official statement said his conduct had done grave harm to the party. It claimed, however, that the party had not been undermined by Nazis though it admitted that in North Rhine-Westphalia party willingness to interest former Nazis in the democratic state had been deceitfully taken advantage of and in one case seriously abused. Four members of the party in North Rhine-Westphalia had been expelled.

Dutch War Criminals. It was learned that the Federal Government had protested by letter to the British High Commissioner against his action in handing over to the Netherlands authorities de Jonge, one of seven Dutch war criminals who had escaped from Breda into Germany on 26 December 1952. The Government challenged the right of the High Commissioner to apply allied law No. 10 in such cases and refused to recognize the juridical basis of the British action. (Three others of the seven were stated to be still at large.)

8 June—Bonn and E.D.C. Treaties. Dr von Merkatz, Chairman of the German Party parliamentary group, urged that in view of the stagnation of the process of European integration the link between the Bonn conventions and the E.D.C. treaty should be broken and the Bonn conventions brought into force. He claimed that the separation of the two treaties could be effected without re-submitting them to Parliament and argued that, in view of the forthcoming Bermuda conference and the possibility of a four-Power conference, Germany should have the status corresponding to the conception of the Bonn conventions and be in a position to speak accordingly.

Japan. A one-year west German-Japanese trade agreement was signed in Bonn providing for an exchange of goods to the value of \$45 m. by each side.

Berlin. The allied Soviet air safety talks were resumed after an interval of three weeks.

9 June—West Germany. The Cabinet heard reports on Herr Blankenhorn's visit to Washington and on Herr Blücher's talk with Mr

Selwyn Lloyd in London. It agreed with the Chancellor's view that a four-Power conference would be useful only if it had a firm agenda and that any return to Potsdam principles was out of the question.

Dutch War Criminals. It was learned that the Allied High Commission had rejected the Federal Government's protest (*see 7 June*). The High Commission's letter pointed out that the men who had escaped from Breda prison were not political refugees but criminals convicted in their own courts of serious crimes against their fellow citizens, and it expressed surprise that the Federal Government should seek to bring them within a provision of the Basic Law referring to 'politically persecuted' persons.

10 June—East Germany. New Measures. The political bureau of the Socialist Unity Party issued a statement recommending to the Government new measures to correct 'grave errors' which, it stated, had been committed in tax collection methods, in certain agricultural measures including the taking over of 'waste' farms, and in the decree depriving certain classes of persons of ration cards. The statement said the new measures would help to increase trade with west Germany and would prepare the way for political unity. It suggested that all who had gone to west Germany should return and promised that they would suffer no disadvantage for having left. Farmers who had gone to west Germany should be given back their farms if they returned or, in exceptional cases where this was not possible, be fully compensated. All sentences passed for non-delivery of agricultural quotas and for non-payment of taxes and arrears in social security contributions should be reviewed, and the entire question of inter-zonal passes and passes for west Germans and west Berliners to enter east Germany must be settled anew.

The bureau also recommended corrections in the plan for heavy industry, so as to increase the output of consumer goods. It said that State trading stores should be ordered to accept more consumer goods from private manufacturers and recommended that the output of privately-produced consumer goods should be encouraged by the grant of ample short-term credit and that 'coercive tax collection methods' should be abolished. In addition, it stated that all prisoners serving sentences of up to three years for crimes against State property should be granted an amnesty, that confiscated ration cards should be re-issued, and that the price of workers' and some other classes of railway tickets should be reduced by half.

Church Affairs. A conference between Church and State authorities of east Germany ended in Berlin, and a statement was issued summarizing the agreement reached. It represented a virtually complete withdrawal of the oppressive measures of which the bishops had complained and provided, *inter alia*, for the readmittance of children expelled from school because of their membership of the *Junge Gemeinde*, for a review of sentences recently passed on Evangelical pastors, for the return of Church homes and institutions confiscated by the State, and for a resumption of State financial support of the Evangelical Church. The Church delegation consisted of Dr Dibelius, head of the all-

Germany (continued)

German Evangelical Church Council, and of five east German Evangelical bishops. The State delegation was headed by the Prime Minister, Herr Grotewohl, with whom were Herr Nuschke, deputy Prime Minister, and Herr Zaisser, Minister of State Security. The conference had been called at the request of the Council of East German Evangelical Bishops.

West Germany. The whole of the *Bundestag*, except the ten Communists who abstained, approved a five-point programme which called for: (1) free elections for all Germany; (2) the subsequent formation of an all-German Government; (3) the conclusion of a freely-negotiated peace treaty; (4) the settlement of all territorial questions in the peace treaty; and (5) freedom for the all-German Government to negotiate with other nations any arrangements consonant with U.N. principles and aims.

The programme had been put forward by the Chancellor in a statement on foreign policy. Dr Adenauer once more rejected the Russian demand (repeated in the recent *Pravda* article) for a peace treaty based on the Potsdam Agreement. He said it was impossible because (1) such a peace treaty would not result from negotiations with a united Germany but from an agreement between Russia and the three western Powers; (2) it would mean permanent political, economic, and military control of Germany; (3) it would prevent Germany from entering into an alliance with any Power which had taken part in the war against Germany; and (4) it would make final the existing eastern frontier along the Oder-Neisse line.

Dr Adenauer reported that he was thoroughly satisfied with assurances given to his envoys in Washington and London. Herr Blankenhorn had been told by President Eisenhower that the German Government would be fully consulted before any decision affecting Germany was taken, and Herr Blücher had been assured that the British Government would honour all its commitments under the Bonn and Paris treaties.

11 June—East Germany. Agriculture. East German newspapers published a report on a Government conference with peasant organizations which recommended that no further collective farms should be established as attention should be concentrated on improving those already existing.

West Germany. The *Bundestag* approved a Bill reducing all income and wage taxes by an average of 15 per cent. The Bill also increased from 37 to 38 per cent the federal budget's share of those taxes apportioned between the Länder Governments and the Federal Government.

Espionage. A United States High Commission court sentenced a German to thirteen years' imprisonment for espionage on behalf of Czechoslovakia.

East Germany. New Measures. The East German Government announced that it would accept the recommendations of the Socialist Unity Party published the day before.

Berlin. The east Berlin authorities revoked a regulation issued in February prohibiting anyone not in possession of an east German identity card from going to east Berlin restaurants or hairdressers.

12 June—East Germany. New Measures. The east German Government promulgated a first list of ordinances providing: (1) that the withdrawal of ration cards from 'non-productive' sections of the population should be revoked; (2) for the return to farmers of holdings confiscated because of failure to deliver fixed quotas and for the unblocking of their blocked bank credits; (3) that east Germans who had fled to Berlin and west Germany should no longer be liable to punishment under the 'Flight from the Republic Act' but reintegrated into the community.

Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister, said in east Berlin that his Government was anxious to 'reach an understanding' on an all-German level. He announced a reversal of measures devised by the Ministry of Education for curtailing the overall period of schooling and for compulsory teaching of Marxism and Leninism in schools. He said the old policy of large-scale dismissals of schoolmasters would be discontinued.

West Germany. Free Democratic Party. The west German trade unions published in *Welt der Arbeit* a strong attack on the Free Democratic Party which they maintained was not only linked with the Naumann conspiracy but had still not been satisfactorily purged. The accusations were based on unpublished information derived from documents handed to the Federal Government by the British authorities.

14 June—East Germany. Amnesty. It was announced that the release had been ordered of about 4,000 political prisoners serving up to three-year terms. The press reported that 1,500 more would also be released.

15 June—East Germany. An official announcement said that the appropriate east German authorities had been ordered to deal with applications for travel to west Germany 'unbureaucratically and in the shortest possible time'. West Germans visiting the Soviet zone would be allowed twenty-four hours in which to report to the police instead of having to do so immediately on arrival.

The Socialist youth organization of west Germany appealed to the new Soviet High Commissioner for the release of ten of its members arrested in 1948 and 1949 for distributing western newspapers and leaflets in east Berlin.

West Germany. Visit of Herr Blankenhorn to Britain (see *Great Britain*).

16 June—West Germany. Naumann Group. The Federal Supreme Court released two more members of the Naumann Group—Dr Gustav Scheel and Herr Paul Zimmerman, leaving only Dr Naumann and Dr Bornemann in custody. The court decided that in the case of Scheel there was no suspicion of immediate criminal intention, and in the case of Zimmermann there was no danger of his fleeing the country or interfering with the course of justice.

East Berlin Disorders. Building workers in East Berlin laid down their tools in protest against the new production norms (requiring 10

Germany (continued)

per cent more work for the same wages) and demonstrated for two hours shouting for freedom, lower prices, 'no people's police' and free elections. Herr Selbmann, Minister for Reconstruction, was pushed down while trying to address them, but the police made no attempt to intervene. Later in the evening new groups of demonstrators surrounded Government offices shouting 'Down with the Government, down with Grotewohl, down with Ulbricht, release the political prisoners'.

At a party meeting in east Berlin in the evening Herr Grotewohl admitted that his Government had wrongly tried to overcome shortcomings by administrative and police methods, and said the Government was working on new measures which would be submitted to the party's central committee. Herr Ulbricht, deputy Prime Minister, said the party would have to establish closer contact with the people and listen more to workers' criticisms.

17 June—Declaration of Emergency in East Berlin. Huge crowds of workers again demonstrated in east Berlin and after clashes with the police Soviet troops and armoured cars intervened and fired on the rioters several times. Later in the day the Soviet military authorities declared a state of emergency and issued a decree signed by Gen. Dibrova, imposing a ban on traffic between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. and on demonstrations of all kinds. Groups of more than three people were made liable to arrest and punishment according to military law. During the disorders the rioters set fire to Government buildings and tore down the Red Flag from the Brandenburger Gate. The number of casualties was not known, but sixteen of the wounded who were brought into west sector hospitals died, among them five western policemen who were on duty at the sector boundary.

In west Berlin a meeting of about 10,000 persons, called by the political parties and trade unions, expressed solidarity with the people of the eastern sector.

West Germany. Dr Adenauer expressed in the *Bundestag* the heartfelt solidarity of west Germans for the people of east Berlin who, he said, were demanding emancipation from oppression and suffering and who had shown a great demonstration of the will for freedom in the Soviet zone and east Berlin. He hoped they would not be carried away by provocation into committing rash acts which might endanger their life and liberty. With only the Communists dissenting, the *Bundestag* agreed to postpone the foreign policy debate fixed for the next day.

The Allied High Commission issued a statement strongly deploring the harsh measures taken against the population of east Berlin and expressing its deep sympathy with the people.

The Ministry of All-German Affairs said it had reliable information that the east Berlin strike movement had spread to Magdeburg and Erfurt.

Electoral Law. The *Bundestag* rejected by 202 votes to 175 the Christian Democrats' proposals for the electoral law. The Free Democrats voted with the Opposition against the Bill. Their main objection was to the proposal that second ballots should be held in constituencies

where a candidate had not obtained an absolute majority on the first ballot.

GREAT BRITAIN. 5 June—Spain. British Ambassador on diminution of Spanish imports of British consumer goods (*see Spain*).

8 June—Australia. Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, and Mr Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, signed in London an agreement for U.K.-Australian reciprocal social security benefits.

9 June—Korea. In a statement in the Commons on the signing of the agreement on prisoners of war in Korea Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, said that the Government were satisfied that the arrangements would ensure that no prisoner would be repatriated by force. Since his statement of 21 May two other outstanding points of substance had been settled advantageously. India would be invited to provide the forces necessary to take custody of prisoners under the neutral commission, and prisoners who refused to be repatriated would not be detained beyond 120 days. Sir Winston said that during the negotiations a number of suggestions had been made by the British Government which had been 'most attentively considered' by the U.S. Government and discussed not only with H.M. Ambassador in Washington but also with representatives of other Commonwealth countries having forces in Korea. 'In the result,' he said, 'we found ourselves in complete accord on the new proposals to be made at Panmunjom.' Sir Winston added that he felt full justice had not been done in Britain to the difficulties to which Gen. Clark and Gen. Harrison were subjected not only by Communist obstinacy but by the attitude 'not very clearly apparent to us' of the South Korean Government under Mr Syngman Rhee. The South Korean Army which had been built up by the United States had for some time been a factor of growing importance and the American generals had had to consider the reactions which might occur in that army. Sir Winston said he had not fully appreciated that aspect himself.

Central African Federation. The House went into committee on the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Bill. A Labour amendment to provide for federation as soon as a majority of the inhabitants of all races within each of the territories had decided in favour was negatived by 231 votes to 214. Another Opposition amendment that an Order in Council should provide for the establishment of a federal cabinet was negatived by 221 votes to 205. Mr Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, said the Government could not accept modifications in the federation scheme in which they were morally bound to the other three Governments in the course of negotiations.

Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers *q.v.*

10 June—Commonwealth Defence Talks. The Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand met to discuss defence questions.

11 June—Kenya. In a statement on Kenya in the Commons, Mr Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, said the favourable features of the situation in Kenya outweighed the unfavourable: the flood of con-

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Great Britain (continued)

fessions had continued; increasing numbers of Kikuyu were rallying to the Government; the flow of information to the police had greatly increased; the Kikuyu Home Guard was building up rapidly; and the Mau-Mau movement had not spread significantly into other tribes. On the unfavourable side the movement of between 50,000 and 60,000 Kikuyu from farms back into the reserves had swollen the size of gangs in the fringes of the forests and had increased the danger to the Home Guard and the loyal population. Mr Lyttelton emphasized once more that the struggle was not between black and white but within the Kikuyu tribe between loyal forces on the side of law and order and the forces of murder, arson, and savagery. He said this was shown by the fact that 411 Africans had been killed in the emergency against seventeen Europeans and four Asians. While speaking of the proscription of the Kenya African Union, Mr Lyttelton said it had been found in the course of the Kenyatta trial that the K.A.U. was being used as a cover for the organization of the Mau-Mau, and that two of the most wanted terrorists, Dedan Kinat and Stanley Mathenge were both K.A.U. members. Several Opposition members claimed that this statement was calculated to prejudice the appeal of Jomo Kenyatta to the Supreme Court, but the Speaker ruled that the words were too remote from the issue of the trial to prejudice it.

Mr Lyttelton said it was not the Government's wish to prevent the expression of legitimate political opinion by Africans but care must be taken that political bodies were not used for spreading disorder and terror. The best course was to build on reliable local organizations, and the Kenya Government would do all it could to help along those lines. In regard to public meetings he had agreed with the Governor that the Kenya Government should welcome the calling of meetings by African members of the Legislative Council to address their constituents in support of law and order. The same would apply to other Africans who were staunch supporters of law and order. For security reasons the consent of the District Commissioner and the police would be necessary. Mr Lyttelton announced that the speeding up of the processes of justice would be effected by emergency assizes and by the creation of a number of supernumerary judges of the High Court. Accused would be brought before the High Court without any hearing before a magistrate's court. He also reported that a number of schemes for social and economic progress were in an advanced state of preparation, and he explained that the newly appointed Deputy Governor would be concerned particularly with reconstruction and would take some of the load off the Governor.

Colonial Development. The annual report on colonial development and welfare schemes for the year ended 31 March was published as a White Paper (No. 189, price 1s. 6d.). It showed that the moneys issued for approved schemes during the year totalled £14,339,874, of which £1,250,000 was for research. This brought the total issued in seven years since 1946 to £70,849,692.

Austria. Western Note to Russia (*see U.S.S.R.*).

12 June—Turkey. Agreement on reduction of Turkish debt (*see Turkey*).

15 June—Netherlands. Mr Beyen, joint Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, and Mr van de Kieft, the Finance Minister, arrived in London for economic discussions. The talks were to be the last of a series which the Government had been holding with members of the O.E.E.C.

Germany. Herr Blankenhorn, head of the Federal German Foreign Ministry's political department, arrived in London for talks at the Foreign Office.

17 June—Ireland. Notes were exchanged with the Irish Government setting out the terms of a new annex to the 1948 trade agreement. It provided for the sale by Ireland to the United Kingdom of at least 90 per cent of Irish exports of live cattle and beef and for the sale of Irish butter, subject to agreement on prices, as soon as export should become possible. The new annex was to come into effect on 29 June and would apply for three years with possibility of extension.

Anzus Pact. Sir Winston Churchill declared in the Commons that he 'did not like the Anzus Pact at all' and he greatly hoped that 'perhaps larger and wider arrangements could be made which would be more satisfactory than those now in force'.

British Trade with China. Mr Nutting, Under-Secretary, Foreign Office, stated in a written parliamentary reply that the Government stood by the U.N. resolution of 18 May 1951 calling for an embargo on the supply of strategic goods to China, and controls had recently been tightened up. Ships on U.K. or Colonial registers required licences for any voyage to a Chinese port or between Chinese ports and would be liable to be hunted down by British naval vessels if they contravened the regulations. The Government had no power to apply these measures to ships flying other flags, but steps had been taken to ensure that no ship of any nation could be bunkered in ports under British control unless there was satisfaction that it was not carrying strategic goods to China. With regard to non-strategic goods, it was the policy of H.M. Government to develop trade with the Soviet *bloc* and with China. Britain could not live without trade and they considered trade in non-strategic goods to be to the advantage of the free world.

Referring to the allegations that Chinese Communist troops had been carried in British ships since Chinese intervention in Korea, Mr Nutting said that all available information indicated that they were completely unfounded. The two ships mentioned—the *Perico* and the *Miramar*—were both under the Panamanian flag at the time of the incidents in 1951 and 1952, and they were therefore not subject to British law. The fact that a British national or company might own shares or have an interest in a foreign company owning a vessel did not give H.M. Government any legal control over the vessel. In June 1951 the master of the *Perico* had been threatened with violence if he did not agree to carry a number of unarmed and guarded Chinese along the coast of South China. The master, who was a Norwegian, reported the incident to the authorities on his return to Hong Kong and the informa-

Great Britain (*continued*)

tion was also passed to the U.S. Government. The Panamanian Government was reported to have cancelled the ship's registration in 1951. As for the *Miramar*, which was alleged to have carried Communist troops in June 1952, the vessel had been under effective Chinese Communist control since August 1951. Its Panamanian registry was cancelled in July 1952. At the time of both these incidents the beneficial ownership did not rest with British concerns. Mr Nutting concluded his reply with the statement that no official representations had been received from the U.S. Government about these allegations.

GREECE. 12 June—Balkan Defence Talks. A Greek-Turkish-Yugoslav military conference ended in Athens. A communiqué said the talks had been conducted 'in an atmosphere of cordiality and perfect understanding'.

16 June—Visit of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to Turkey (*see Turkey*).

IBERO-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 10 June—The Congress, which had been called on the initiative of the Institute of Hispanic Culture to study the possibility of pooling the economic resources of the countries represented, ended its first conference, held in Barcelona. The 400 delegates included bankers, economists and industrialists from seventeen south and central American countries, Spain, Portugal, and the Philippines. Among the proposals it considered were the establishment of shipping lines to avoid recourse to those of other countries, the creation of a payments union for the Ibero-American economic area, and the setting up of a 'white pool' for cotton. It was decided to set up a permanent economic board with a secretariat in Madrid to deal with trade, investments, communications, and matters of common interest.

INDIA. 10 June—Portuguese Territories. Withdrawal of Indian Legation in Portugal (*see Portugal*).

A Government official said the decision to withdraw the Legation in Lisbon did not imply a severance of diplomatic relations. A Government statement said that India had repeatedly pointed out to Portugal that the withdrawal of British power left no justification for vestiges of a colonial past to continue in India and that their existence was abhorrent to Indians and unacceptable to the people in the territories. The statement also referred to the curtailment of political liberties in the territories and the suppression of the people's deep-seated desire.

INDO-CHINA. 5 June—The Viet-Nam Cabinet approved a decree making two-year military service obligatory.

6 June—M. Nguyen Van Tam, Viet-Nameese Prime Minister, declared in a speech at Saigon that while Viet-Nameese membership of the French Union was not in question, it was clear that the constitution of 1950 was no longer suitable for the countries that were supposed to

subscribe to it and that it must be reconsidered on a more realistic basis. He admitted that Franco-Viet-Nameese friendly relations had not been destroyed by the war, but complained of the jealousy with which France sought to protect her heritage in Indo-China 'instead of leaving us to fend with her help'. He said the Viet-Nameese people must no longer be the tenant of a house constructed without them but must be associated with its building.

9 June—Land Reform. The Emperor Bao Dai signed four decrees in connection with the Viet-Nameese Government's land reform programme. They provided for a limitation in the size of properties and for a limitation of landowners' profits to not more than 15 per cent, the rest to be distributed to the farmers. The breaking up of large properties was not to take place immediately but on the death of the owner or on the sale of any areas.

13 June—Cambodia. The King of Cambodia, Norodom Sihanouk, withdrew into voluntary exile in Siam in protest against French delays in granting Cambodia independence. Later the Cambodian Government met and was reported to have approved the King's decision without reserve.

14 June—In a broadcast message to 'his French friends' the King said he was deeply grieved to have to break off 'personally and provisionally' his relations with France but Cambodia was resolved to acquire full independence at whatever cost. France had given the impression by her behaviour and tergiversation that she would never grant them real independence, and as he wished to avoid war or revolt against France—a course desired by an ever-increasing number of Cambodians—he was going into exile in order to obtain independence without finally compromising fraternal relations with France.

A declaration by King Norodom to his subjects was read over the Pnom Penh wireless. It asked them not to use violence until he had exhausted all peaceful means of negotiation and stated that if they acted thus the United Nations would note that they had conformed to its ideal of peace and would see if they would agree to grant them independence. If, however, no one intervened to do them justice they must be prepared to fight and die for total independence. But he called on the whole nation to remain united and to take no action without his approval. In the meanwhile they should live on good terms with French officials and soldiers.

Viet-Minh. Authorized reports from headquarters in Hanoi stated that during the past two months the Chinese had increased deliveries to the Viet-Minh by 50 per cent.

15 June—Cambodia. A letter dated 13 June from the King of Cambodia to the French High Commissioner was published. It stated that his Prime Minister was in possession of full powers and that he might, in agreement with the regency council, reorganize the Government and 'include in it any personality considered likely to facilitate co-operation'. The Prime Minister had called on the Cambodian armed forces to maintain discipline and had paid tribute to French officers and men serving with the Cambodian Army.

Indo-China (continued)

16 June—Mr Penn Nouth, Cambodian Prime Minister, told the press that the King had been impressed during a tour of the country by the fragility of his position owing to the fact that numerous elements were accusing him of compromise with France and of thus constituting the chief obstacle to independence. The Prime Minister affirmed that Cambodia was not breaking off negotiations with France but said they must be reopened on a new basis. He was in contact with the King and when they had decided on new proposals these would be communicated to France.

Gen. Navarre, French C.-in-C., told a meeting of his subordinate commanders of his intention to reform the French expeditionary force which he considered was suffering from an instability harmful to the chain of command.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION. 4 June—The thirty-sixth conference opened in Geneva. The British delegation was led by Sir Walter Monckton, Minister of Labour.

16 June—Mr Jayawardene, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour in Ceylon, said that the Asiatic democracies were passing through a difficult time because of the fall in the prices of primary products in the world markets. He said Ceylon's agreement with Communist China had enabled her to delay measures which would undoubtedly have caused a lowering of living standards, but he warned the western democracies that if they forgot their responsibilities towards the 'have-nots' it might prove disastrous for democracy in the near future.

The Pakistan Minister of Labour also declared that if progress in the advanced countries continued to be effected at the cost of neglect of the under-developed countries, nothing would stop agrarian revolution and world-wide disaster.

The Japanese delegate complained that Japan's situation was neither stable nor secure and that her foreign trade had not reached one half of its pre-war volume.

IRELAND. 17 June—Anglo-Irish trade agreement (*see Great Britain*).

ISRAEL. 8 June—Terrorist Group. The Cabinet decided to proscribe as an illegal terrorist organization an unnamed group held to have been responsible for a number of recent acts of violence, including an attempt to blow up the Ministry of Education and the setting on fire of butchers' shops selling pork, of cars driven on the Sabbath, and of bookstalls selling Soviet literature. As a result of the decision, suspected members might be held under emergency regulations and brought before a military court authorized to sentence them to twenty years' imprisonment. Suspects accused of specific acts would, however, be tried according to civil law. The Attorney-General told the press that sixteen suspects had so far been arrested. He said the group was organized on the cell system and was believed to have caches of arms throughout the country.

9 June—U.N. Truce Organization. It was announced that Major-Gen. Bennike of Denmark had been appointed Chief of Staff of the U.N. truce supervision organization in succession to Lieut-Gen. Riley.

Border Incident. The British and U.S. Ambassadors were received by the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and informed of the murder during the night of an Israeli farmer in a border village near Lydda when a hand grenade was thrown into his house. Another house was blown up. Jordanian infiltrators were alleged to be responsible. It was pointed out that the outrage had occurred twelve hours after the signing of an agreement by Israel and Jordan pledging themselves to prevent such raids.

10 June—An emergency session of the mixed armistice commission was called to discuss an incident of the previous night when an armed Jordanian band crossed into Israeli territory and blew up a house near Latrun. The chairman voted with Israel in condemning the incident, and Jordan was called on to end armed aggression immediately.

For the third successive night armed Arabs crossed into Israeli territory. They threw hand grenades into a house killing a woman and wounding her husband.

11 June—The Cabinet met to discuss the increasing number and gravity of frontier incidents. It decided to inform Gen. Riley, the retiring chief of the U.N. truce supervisory staff, of the grave view the Government took of the situation.

17 June—Mr Sharett, Foreign Minister, declared in the Knesset that Israel would not take back any more Arab refugees and would consider a peace settlement only if it ensured the territorial and demographic integrity of Israel. He said Israel would never give up Jerusalem as her capital nor her sovereignty over Jewish Jerusalem, but he was prepared to accept international control of the Holy Places provided it was applied equally to Holy Places in the Jordan-held Holy City.

ITALY. 10 June—General Election. The official results of the polling on 7 and 8 June were announced. In the Senate the Centre Coalition obtained 50·2 per cent of the vote, the parties' totals being: Christian Democrats, 9,894,754 (40·7 per cent); Democratic Socialists, 988,778 (4·1); Liberals, 720,698 (3); Republicans 225,611 (0·9); others 366,317 (1·5). The figures for the non-Coalition parties were as follows: Communists, 5,080,143 (20·9 per cent); Nenni Socialists, 2,929,906 (12·1); Monarchists, 1,734,275 (7·1); M.S.I., 1,482,101 (6·1); Others, 876,963 (3·6).

In the Chamber of Deputies the Centre Coalition obtained 49·8 per cent of the votes and failed by 57,000 votes to secure an absolute majority. The parties' totals were: Christian Democrats, 10,859,554 (40·1 per cent); Democratic Socialists, 1,223,870 (4·5); Liberals, 815,681 (3); Republicans 437,899 (1·6); others 150,034 (0·6). The non-Coalition parties obtained 50·2 per cent of the vote as follows: Communists, 6,122,638 (22·6 per cent); Nenni Socialists 3,440,222 (12·7); Monarchists, 1,856,661 (6·9); M.S.I., 1,580,395 (5·9); others, 550,265 (2·1).

Italy (continued)

15 June—It was announced after a final count that 13,488,813 votes had been cast for the coalition centre parties and 13,598,788 for the non-coalition lists. The centre coalition had thus failed by 54,988 votes to obtain an absolute majority. The Christian Democrats alone secured 10,834,466 votes and the Nenni Socialists 9,561,804.

Trieste. Commenting on Marshal Tito's statement on Trieste in his speech at Pisino (*see Yugoslavia*), the Foreign Office said that Marshal Tito was in fact asking for the industrial zone of Zaule and the Bay of Muggia and its promontory in Zone A. It said these were unacceptable proposals as they would lead to permanent conflict between Italians and Slavs and also to a most absurd division of the territory. Moreover they would affect Zone A, which was outside discussion, and make of it an inadmissible subject of barter.

JAPAN. 7 June—Trade with Communist States. An official of the Ministry of International Trade announced that Japan would continue the ban on the export of strategic goods to Communist States but that restrictions on all other goods had been relaxed.

8 June—West German-Japanese trade agreement (*see Germany*).

JORDAN. 9 June et seq. Border incidents (*see Israel*).

16 June—President Shamoun of the Lebanon arrived on a one-day visit to Jordan.

KENYA. 5 June—It was announced that in the past seven days 100 terrorists had been killed during security forces' operations, mostly in the Kiambu area; fifty-four had been captured.

6 June—An emergency regulation was published amending the compulsory national service ordinance to make Asians of British nationality between the ages of eighteen and forty-eight subject to registration and call-up. Another amendment established tribunals to hear appeals against the call-up.

8 June—Kenya African Union. The Government proscribed the Kenya African Union as an unlawful society. An official statement said that while there was no doubt that some members had no connection with Mau-Mau there was ample evidence to show that the K.A.U. had often been used as a cover for Mau-Mau activities. Not only had a number of K.A.U. officials been deeply implicated in the organization of Mau-Mau but in many cases the local organizations of the two societies had been identical. As an illustration of the connection, the two most-wanted terrorists—Dedan Kimathi and Stanley Mathenge—were both members of the Union. The statement also explained that the Union evolved from the Kikuyu Central Association, proscribed in 1939, that both societies relied on similar oath-taking ceremonies, and that both were subversive.

The acting Chief Native Commissioner, Mr Windley, broadcast an explanatory statement in the Kikuyu language simultaneously with the announcement. In it he said that the Government could not permit the

formation of any organizations on the same lines as the Union while there was still trouble, but he promised Government assistance and recognition to local associations which had been 'reasonable and sincere in the interests of their own people'.

Twelve Kikuyu were sentenced to death for participation in the Lari massacre.

10 June—It was officially announced that over a thousand terrorists had been killed since the start of the emergency. A further 404 had been wounded up to 3 June and several hundreds captured. In the same period the Mau-Mau had killed 411 Africans, 17 Europeans, and 4 Asians; 210 Africans, 14 Europeans, and 5 Asians had been wounded.

11 June—Mr Lyttelton's statement (*see Great Britain*).

17 June—An operation begun on 7 June against forest gangs in the Aberdare mountains ended with more than 150 terrorists killed and ten encampments destroyed.

KOREA. 4 June—The U.N. Prisoner of War Command announced that a group of North Korean prisoners had demonstrated for forty-five minutes against 'an armistice without unification under the Republic of Korea'.

South Korean forces launched seven counter-attacks in attempts to recapture positions lost the week before, but all except one failed.

5 June—Dr Rhee's proposals to the United States (*see United States*).

Gen. Clark, U.N. Commander-in-Chief, flew to Seoul to confer with President Rhee.

7 June—President Eisenhower's Message. President Rhee published the text of a message from President Eisenhower which had been handed to him that day by Gen. Clark. In it the President said that the proposed armistice involved a clear abandonment of the fruits of aggression and conceded the principle of political asylum for prisoners not wishing to be repatriated, and that it was his profound conviction that it should be accepted by the United Nations and the Republic of Korea. 'We would not be justified,' he wrote, 'in prolonging the war with all the misery that it involves, in the hope of achieving, by force, the unification of Korea,' and he pointed out that that was in fact the very crime of which the Communists in the north had been guilty. The President pledged the United States to continue its efforts by all peaceful means to effect the unification of Korea and to work for the same objective within the United Nations and at the political conference which would follow the armistice. He expressed readiness, subject to the U.S. Senate's consent, to negotiate promptly, after the conclusion of an armistice, a mutual defence treaty with the Republic of Korea on the lines of the three treaties between the United States and the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand respectively. He also promised, subject to requisite Congressional appropriations, to continue economic aid to South Korea so as to permit restoration of the country.

President Rhee proclaimed a state of emergency transferring the control of civilian life from the Army to the Police. He also ordered the immediate return of all South Korean officers from the United States.

Korea (continued)

In a statement which was broadcast he declared that South Korea would not be a party to 'any peace or cease-fire which leaves the Chinese Communists on Korean soil'.

The South Korean Cabinet met later and confirmed Dr Rhee's view that President Eisenhower's reply was 'unsatisfactory'.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Seoul.

Allied aircraft attacked the Suiho hydro-electric plant on the Yalu.

8 June—Agreement on Prisoners of War. Gen. Harrison for the United Nations and Gen. Nam Il for the Communists signed at Panmunjom an agreement on the repatriation of prisoners of war. Its main provisions were as follows: (1) A neutral repatriation commission consisting of one representative each of Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and India to be set up with headquarters in Panmunjom. The armed forces required to carry out its functions to be provided exclusively by India whose representative should be the chairman, umpire, and executive agent of the commission. Each of the other four Powers to be allowed staff assistants in equal numbers not exceeding fifty who would be allowed to carry only small arms. (2) All prisoners insisting on repatriation to be handed over within two months of the armistice becoming effective. In the same period the remainder of the prisoners to be handed over to the commission. During the following three months the nations to which these prisoners belonged to have freedom and facilities to send up to seven representatives per thousand prisoners to explain matters to prisoners, 'particularly their full freedom to return home to lead a peaceful life'. All explanations to the prisoners to be made in the presence of a representative of each of the five neutral nations and one from the detaining side. (3) No force or threat of force to be used against prisoners and no violence to their persons or affront to their self-respect. Any prisoner desiring to exercise his right of repatriation to apply to a five-nation subordinate body of the commission. The decision on the application to be made by majority vote. (4) After ninety days in the custody of the neutral commission explanations by representatives to terminate, and the question of the disposal of those still unrepatriated to be submitted to the proposed political conference which should endeavour to settle the question within one month during which time the prisoners to remain in the custody of the commission. After one month (i.e. after a maximum period of six months from the date of the armistice coming into effect) the neutral commission to change by declaration the status of the prisoners to civilians and, assisted by the Red Cross of India, to help those applying to be sent to neutral nations. After a further one month such activity to cease, and the neutral commission to be dissolved. Any ex-prisoners wishing thereafter to be repatriated to be helped to return home by the local authorities.

South Korea. The South Korean Cabinet met and endorsed President Rhee's opposition to the armistice terms.

9 June—South Korean troops recaptured a hill position on the eastern front in heavy fighting.

South Korea. Violent anti-truce demonstrations took place throughout South Korea.

The South Korean National Assembly adopted a resolution calling for an immediate drive to the Manchurian border and threatening military action against foreign troops which might land to supervise prisoner repatriation. Gen. Choi Duk Chin, chief South Korean delegate at Panmunjom, publicly demanded the withdrawal of all Chinese troops from Korea before the signing of an armistice.

11 June—South Korea. President Rhee re-stated his opposition to the truce talks in an official statement but asked his people to abstain from extreme conduct which might 'cause misunderstanding among foreigners'.

The South Korean National Assembly voted extraordinary powers to President Rhee to deal with the emergency, and by 76 votes to none with 55 abstentions called on the President to conclude a pact with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

Pyun Yung Tai, South Korean acting Prime Minister, declared that the South Korean Army would refuse to respect the cease-fire line being worked out at Panmunjom.

A Chinese force estimated at 6,000 men attacked on the east central front and made some penetrations.

South Korean allegations in America (*see United States*).

12 June—Heavy fighting continued. On the east central front South Korean troops fought hard in an attempt to recapture positions lost on 10 June.

13 June—Anti-truce demonstrations continued in South Korea. A group of hundreds of ex-servicemen who tried to gain an entrance into President Rhee's residence fought for an hour with the police before being driven away.

Chinese Communist troops attacked in force on the central front in the Iron Triangle area and captured Capitol Hill. It was estimated that 20,000 troops were engaged.

The South Korean Government ordered demonstrations to cease and said that demonstrators who forced their way into allied military compounds and public buildings would be severely punished.

Neutral Repatriation Commission. The U.S. State Department announced that Switzerland and India had agreed to serve on the repatriation commission.

14 June—The Communists launched an attack on the east central front, south-east of Kumsong. It was estimated that about 25,000 troops were engaged in the attack.

15 June—The Communist attack succeeded in driving a wedge of about two miles into the South Korean lines. South Korean reinforcements were being moved up and the 5th Air Force threw in nearly 500 bombers which dropped 2 m. pounds of bombs on the attackers. The Communists also made lesser attacks of up to regimental strength on other sectors. These were beaten off.

16 June—Heavy fighting continued on the east central front though the impetus of the Communist attack had lessened.

Korea (continued)

Behind the lines demonstrations against an armistice were renewed. Communist and U.N. liaison officers met for the second day in succession. It was understood that they were discussing the demarcation line for a cease-fire.

17 June—The allied position on the east central front was reported to have been stabilized. Fighting continued but at a slackened tempo though the Chinese continued to make prodigal use of ammunition and manpower and their casualties were reported to be the heaviest for two years.

Communist aircraft bombed Inchon, south of Seoul, and hit a refuelling plant, causing a fire which destroyed more than a million tons of fuel and several buildings.

Meetings of both the truce negotiators and of staff officers were held and were then adjourned *sine die*.

LEBANON. 8 June—The Government resigned after the President had supported an Opposition demand for the resignation of those Ministers intending to stand in the general election. The Prime Minister, Saeb Salam, was asked by the President to remain in office pending the formation of a Government to supervise the elections.

16 June—Visit of President to Jordan (*see Jordan*).

MALAYA. 15 June—The Federation Government announced that three officials of the Communist organization in central Johore had been killed. They were Meng Soon, Show Lup, and a woman named Luan Chu Kiok.

16 June—It was announced that two Communist Party leaders—Law Fatt, a member of the central executive committee, and Ha Yong, a regional committee member who was in charge of the party's propaganda bureau—had been shot by their bodyguards.

17 June—Emergency Casualties. In a message to the press to mark the fifth anniversary of the start of the emergency (on 18 June) Gen. Templer gave the following figures of total casualties: *Terrorist*—4,182 killed, 1,057 captured, 1,065 surrendered, 2,059 wounded; *Security Forces*—1,563 killed; *Civilian*—2,202 dead, 646 missing, 1,274 wounded. He declared that the struggle would go on until all traces of militant Communism had been eliminated for until that was done 'we cannot devote our whole attention to social progress and economic and political advancement'.

MOROCCO. 5 June—A statement issued on 3 June by four pashas, who included the Pasha of Sefrou and the Pasha of Fez, was made public. It severely criticized the petition of 270 pashas and caids for the deposition of the Sultan (*see p. 327*), and reaffirmed Moroccan unity around the person of the sovereign, recognizing at the same time the great French contribution to Moroccan progress and expressing the wish to safeguard legitimate French rights in Morocco.

It was learnt that the Cadi ben Rahmoun of Tangier and Abdullah

Guenoun, a member of the higher council for public instruction in Muslim Morocco, had sent telegrams to the Sultan, to President Auriol, and to the president of the French National Assembly affirming their loyalty to the Sultan and disclaiming the petition of pashas and caids for the deposition of the Sultan.

17 June—The Sultan issued a statement declaring the 'effective collaboration' of the French and the 'peaceful and brotherly cohabitation of all inhabitants to be essential for Morocco's well-being. He proclaimed his long-standing desire to reach a general agreement with the French which would allow Morocco to conduct its own affairs in a democratic manner while guaranteeing French interests. Among the objects to be aimed at, he mentioned 'the definition of the scope, significance, and juridical nature' of French participation in municipal affairs; a true 'separation of the administrative and judicial powers'; the encouragement of foreign investment; and recognition of the rights of trade unions.

NEPAL. 15 June—The King announced his decision to end the regime of King's counsellors and to appoint a Cabinet headed by Mr M. P. Koirala, the former Prime Minister. He said his own ill-health and the existing situation made this decision imperative but he hoped other political groups would join the Government and said its first task should be to 'lay the solid foundation of democracy' by holding elections as soon as possible.

NETHERLANDS. 9 June—South Africa. Dr Malan, Prime Minister of South Africa, said on arriving on a visit to Holland, that South Africa needed settlers to strengthen her white population 'and Holland comes naturally in the first place for us'.

15 June—Economic talks with Britain (*see Great Britain*).

NIGERIA. 4 June—Kano Riot. It was learned that four persons had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for taking part in the recent riot at Kano. More than eighty persons were still awaiting trial on similar charges.

7 June—It was revealed that the Governor, Sir John Macpherson, had appealed to Dr Azikiwe, president of the N.C.N.C., and to Mr Awolowo, leader of the Action Group, to reconsider their decision to decline the Colonial Secretary's invitation to London to consider amendment of the constitution. He had assured them that a full exchange of views would not, as they had suggested, be confined to the method of revising the constitution but would enable representatives to state in what particulars the constitution should, in their view, be redrawn.

15 June—It was learned that Mr Awolowo and Dr Azikiwe had sent identical letters to the Governor in which they laid down the following conditions for their acceptance of the Colonial Secretary's invitation: (1) that there should be fifteen delegates (instead of thirteen as originally suggested) on a basis of five for each region apportioned as follows—

Nigeria (continued)

Eastern Region, three N.C.N.C., one National Independence Party, one Cameroons; *Western Region*, three Government or Action Group, one Opposition or N.C.N.C., and one chief; *Northern Region*, three Government or Northern People's Congress, one Northern Elements Progressive Union, and one chief; (2) that the main purpose of the conference should be to consider the defects in the existing constitution which made it unworkable and to amend or revise it in the light of such consideration.

The letter stated further that this constitution was the last conferring dependent status which the writers were willing to operate. They demanded that when it ended in 1956, or earlier owing to breakdown or abrogation, Britain should accord Nigeria Dominion status within the British Commonwealth. If she refused to do so they would declare their independence and proceed to assert it regardless of the consequences.

16 June—The national assembly of political and trade union organizations met in Lagos under the Nigerian Convention People's Party and decided that all parties be advised to decline the invitation to the London conference.

17 June—It was announced that the National Independence Party—the minority Government of the Eastern Region—had rejected the invitation to the London conference.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 9 June—The last annual report submitted by Gen. Ridgway as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, to the Standing Group of the N.A.T.O. Military Committee was published. In it Gen. Ridgway recorded that during the past year much had been done to increase N.A.T.O. defence forces and to make them more effective but that 'measured against Soviet capacities progress is insufficient to give acceptable prospect of success if attacked'. A considerable increase in the number of combat aircraft had diminished the previous year's 'outstanding deficiency' in tactical air forces, and improvement had also been made in the network of airfields and in the fuel distribution system, but, he wrote, 'our air power is still today the weakest link in our defence' and 'the increase of air power must receive far greater attention by the N.A.T.O. nations'. The Supreme Commander said that training and mobilization exercises had been conducted with encouraging results but 'there is still an urgent need for all countries to re-examine critically their mobilization system'. He considered the Atlantic Council's decision to finance a long-range infra-structure programme for 1954-6 'a far sighted departure' which would greatly improve the work of planning.

The report stated that during the past year the U.S.S.R. had 'systematically strengthened its armed forces and those of its European satellites'. The latter had increased from a strength in January 1952 of 1 m. men organized into sixty-five divisions to more than 1,300,000 men organized into seventy divisions. Soviet effort in the atomic field had also continued.

In an analysis of the different theatres, Gen. Ridgway said that Northern Europe still lacked within its own resources the minimum forces necessary for an adequate chance of success against a major attack. These countries would need external assistance. In central Europe the basic elements of strength for defence of the area could be found, and with continued effort the potential could be converted to reality 'especially if an early German contribution is provided'. In southern Europe land forces were improving and a successful defence appeared to be obtainable in the foreseeable future, though a serious shortage of support troops still existed.

In conclusion Gen. Ridgway found that if deficiencies were corrected his command would be capable 'within the near future' of defending western Europe against full-scale Soviet aggression. If uncorrected it would continue to be critically weak. He said that greater unity of effort was needed both in the economic and the political fields.

Production Programme. More than 150 Government and industrial experts from N.A.T.O. countries met in Paris to draw up a correlated production programme for twenty-nine items in the main fields of defence production.

NYASALAND. 14 June—The Government denied a statement by Chief Mwase, president of the supreme council of Nyasaland chiefs, that he and seven other chiefs had resigned as a protest against federation and the deportation of Chief Gomani. The Government said that only Chief Mwase and his junior chief in the Kasungu district had resigned out of a total of more than 100 chiefs in the protectorate. Three had threatened to resign but had not done so.

PAKISTAN. 10 June—U.S. gift of wheat (*see United States*).

PERSIA. 7 June—The Majlis session broke up in uproar when the debate on the Bill to limit the Shah's powers reached the voting stage.

10 June—U.S.S.R. New protocols to the Persian-Russian trade agreement were signed providing for increased barter trade which was expected to amount to about double the previous year's exchange.

Oil. The Japanese tanker *Nisso Maru* left Abadan with its second cargo of oil for Japan.

14 June—Queen Soraya returned to Persia from Europe.

PORTUGAL. 10 June—**India.** The Foreign Ministry issued a Note stating that, following the Government's firm refusal to discuss repeated Indian proposals for negotiations to effect the transfer to India of territories and populations constituting the State of Portuguese India, the Indian Government had announced in a Note dated 1 May its intention of closing its Legation in Lisbon. The Portuguese Government, while regretting the decision, did not contemplate closing the Portuguese Legation in Delhi which it considered would still be of use. (*See also India*).

RHODESIA, NORTHERN. 10 June—Further demonstrations by Africans against the colour bar took place in Lusaka.

17 June—Africans demonstrated against the colour bar in Ndola for the second day running.

RUMANIA. 4 June—Protest to United States *re* expulsion of diplomat (*see United States*).

11 June—Danube States' Conference (*see Yugoslavia*).

SOUTH AFRICA. 4 June—Police raided the Johannesburg offices of the Springbok Legion and removed documents.

9 June—Dr Malan on need for Dutch settlers (*see Netherlands*).

13 June—Torch Commando. A congress of the Torch Commando decided by majority vote after a secret session not to disband the Commando.

Natal. Mr Louw, Minister for Economic Affairs, said in Durban that Natal could hardly expect to receive the share of foreign capital she had had in past years as political developments there had greatly harmed South Africa's credit in the United States. He said: 'I do not see my way clear to make any facilities to Natal as far as my department's loan moneys are concerned unless I know exactly where I stand with the province. I will also be compelled to act similarly concerning import permits for industries which want to establish themselves in Natal'.

15 June—Meetings of Natal industrialists and commercial leaders were held to protest against Mr Louw's statement of 13 June.

16 June—Mr Louw issued a statement explaining that his policy was not to discriminate against Natal but to see that merchants and industrialists in other areas did not suffer as a result of the Natal movement which had had the effect of detrimentally affecting the Union's loan funds and currency resources. He denied that he had been 'motivated by political considerations' and said his motive was to protect the country's economic interests.

SPAIN. 5 June—Great Britain. In a speech at a luncheon given by the British Chamber of Commerce, Sir John Balfour, British Ambassador, expressed keen concern at the diminution of Spanish markets for British consumer goods. He said that in 1951 and 1952 Spanish exports to Britain had earned more than £45 m. In 1952 Spain had spent £24·5 m. on visible imports from Britain of raw materials and heavy industrial equipment but only £3·5 m.—or 8 per cent—on imported British consumer goods. British manufacturers were increasingly concerned that sterling was being largely reserved for the import of raw materials with the result that foreign competitors were 'tending to oust them from their traditional connection with the Spanish market'.

10 June—Ibero-American Economic Congress q.v.

SUDAN. 7 June—The majority of the electoral commission turned down a request from the Egyptian delegate and from El Sayed Khala-

falla Khalid, one of the three Sudanese delegates and a member of the National Unionist Party, for a ruling that tribal chiefs should either abstain from politics or resign their posts in the interest of free elections. The majority decided that the question was outside their terms of reference. Following the decision, El Sayed Khalafallah Khalid announced his withdrawal from the commission which he accused of falling under foreign influence.

TURKEY. 10 June—U.S.S.R. The Minister of Public Works informed the Grand National Assembly that the Soviet Government had recently proposed that Turkish land on the Caucasian frontier be irrigated by Soviet works constructed on the Aras river against payment of \$400,000, and that the Government had accepted the offer, thus reaching a satisfactory settlement of a matter outstanding for several years.

11 June—U.S.S.R. It was revealed that the Soviet Union had made an approach to Turkey through the Turkish Ambassador in Moscow with a view to removing misunderstanding in respect of two issues—Soviet territorial claims on Turkish territory and the Straits question.

12 June—Great Britain. It was understood that, after long negotiation between the Finance Minister and the British Ambassador, agreement had been reached that the debt resulting from the armaments credits given by Britain to Turkey during the war should be reduced from £37·5 m. to £7·5 m. in recognition of Turkey's defence effort since the war.

16 June—Greece. Field-Marshal Papagos, the Greek Prime Minister, and Mr Stephanoupolos, his Foreign Minister, arrived in Turkey on a three-day visit.

UNITED STATES. 4 June—Rumania. The Rumanian Government delivered a Note of protest against the expulsion of Mr Zambetti, the first secretary at the Rumanian Legation (*see p. 341*). It said that the U.S. Government had used a statement 'filled with lies' to justify arbitrary measures taken with the obvious aim of fostering slanderous propaganda against the Rumanian Government.

5 June—Korea. The South Korean Embassy issued a statement revealing alternative proposals for a truce in Korea which President Syngman Rhee had appealed to President Eisenhower to accept. They called for a simultaneous withdrawal of Communist and United Nations troops from Korea and for a U.S.-South Korean mutual defence agreement which should provide for 'automatic and instantaneous' American assistance if South Korea should be attacked, 'adequate' American arms aid, and the retention of U.S. air and naval units in Korea until South Korean forces were strengthened. Dr Rhee had stated that the U.N. proposals were unacceptable to his Government, and that if his own proposals were not accepted South Korea must be allowed to continue the fight. 'In any case,' he had said, 'we cannot survive the stalemate of division.'

United Nations. Speaking at Haverford College, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, British permanent delegate to the United Nations, said that most

United States (*continued*)

countries, including Britain, were agreed that the question of Chinese representation in the United Nations should not be raised so long as the Chinese Communists were engaged in aggressive action in Korea. 'But,' he said, 'it is surely not very logical to accept the presence in the United Nations of the Soviet Union, while refusing even to contemplate at any time the presence there, whatever its conduct may be, of the Government which does, in fact, control the whole mainland of China.' Sir Gladwyn Jebb again defended the veto as essential to the interests of the great Powers who, he said, might otherwise have to fight at the orders of a majority of small States many of whom would not be able to give much help. He also considered that it was in the United Nations that the United States could best rally the free nations to her leadership and perhaps arrive, with her allies, at piecemeal arrangements with the Communists.

Germany. President's message to Dr Adenauer (*see Germany*).

The Rosenbergs. The Court of Appeal refused to stay the execution of the Rosenbergs fixed for 18 June.

Czechoslovakia. The State Department announced the removal of the following restrictions which had been imposed as reprisals for Mr Oatis's arrest and imprisonment: the ban on Czech imports to the United States; the ban on U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia; and the ban on travel by U.S. citizens to Czechoslovakia. The ban on flights of Czech aircraft across western Germany remained in force.

Senator Taft. Senator Taft, majority leader in the Senate, issued a statement to clarify his Cincinnati speech of 26 May. He pointed out that no Security Council resolution on Korea had been passed since 31 July 1950 and that the U.N. General Assembly never had any power over U.N. members or any power except to discuss and make recommendations, and he declared it to be ridiculous that on the committees concerned with the direction of the Korean war were India and many other countries which, though claiming to be part of the United Nations, declared themselves to be not on the side of the United Nations at all in the Korean conflict but to be neutral. He considered that if the United States could disentangle itself from the United Nations it should have a free hand to form an alliance with Britain on the conduct of Far Eastern affairs, but he added that the alliance should not be one in which Britain could possess any final veto against U.S. policies.

6 June—Trade with China. Senator Mundt, acting chairman of the Senate investigations sub-committee, issued a list of 162 non-Communist ships, including 100 British, which were alleged to have engaged in trade with China between 29 December 1952 and 20 April 1953. He said the information was confirmed by the Defence Department.

Investment Abroad. The Senate appropriations committee forbade the Mutual Security administrator, Mr Stassen, to undertake any new aid programmes for industrial development until Congress provided special funds for them. In a letter to Mr Stassen, the chairman of the committee, Senator Bridges, said there was 'serious question as to the soundness' of trying to support industrial development in foreign

nations, and in an accompanying statement the Senator said the real question was whether the industrial development programme of the M.S.A. fell within the objectives of foreign aid, now based on defence rather than on general economic assistance. He called for an early report from Mr Stassen on the question.

The House foreign affairs sub-committee issued a report criticizing the efforts of eight Government agencies to stimulate private investments abroad. It stated that they had failed to stimulate needed American investment in Europe and Asia and that, if offered the incentives that business and Administration leaders were agreed they should have, private capital resources could be encouraged to supply funds now given to allied countries in the form of Government aid. At a press conference Mr Javits, chairman of the sub-committee, listed as necessary incentives the following: (1) application to oversea investors of the same tax reductions granted to American capital in the western hemisphere; (2) broadening of Government guarantees to cover investments against war, revolution, or civil disorder for a maximum of twenty years; (3) accelerated efforts to conclude treaties with individual nations assuring fair treatment for American investors; (4) encouragement of joint capitalization of enterprises abroad to lessen chances of nationalization.

7 June—Trade with China. A new regulation was issued prohibiting the supply of fuel to China-bound ships or aircraft at American ports without special licence. The Department stated that such licences would not generally be granted. They would be required of the following categories of ships and aircraft: those which had called at any point under Far Eastern Communist control since 1 January 1953; those bound for any such point within 120 days in the case of a vessel or thirty days in the case of an aircraft from the date of departure from the last American point of exit; those carrying any commodities to far eastern Communist controlled points without an export licence; those registered in, or under charter to, a Soviet *bloc* country or under charter to a Soviet *bloc* national.

Korea. President Eisenhower's message to Dr Rhee (*see Korea*).

8 June—Espionage. Two Austrian-born former American soldiers—Ponger and Verber—were sentenced in Washington to from five to fifteen years' and from forty months' to ten years' imprisonment respectively for espionage on behalf of Russia.

9 June—Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. The House Ways and Means Committee voted by 23 to 2 to continue the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for another year as requested by the President. The measure included a provision (not requested by the President) for the enlargement of the tariff commission from six members to seven. The clause was opposed by Democratic members of the committee who argued that it would turn the commission into a partisan rather than non-partisan body.

10 June—President Eisenhower. In a speech at Minneapolis President Eisenhower strongly reaffirmed the need for the United States to continue its co-operation with the United Nations and other

United States (continued)

free countries, declaring that a total struggle called for a total defence and that all free nations must stand together or they would fall separately. He asked how there could be retreat from this unity. To surrender Asia would leave a vast proportion of the world's population to be mobilized by the forces of aggression, and to surrender Europe would mean more than doubling those forces' industrial power. In reply to critics of the United Nations he said that it was impossible that it should reflect one nation's will or idea: it was bound to show infinite variety of opinion, sharp clashes of debate, slow movement to decision, for it was little more than a reflection of the world itself and perhaps that was its greatest value—that it held up a mirror in which the world could see itself.

The President defended the proposed Air Force reduction from 143 wings at a cost of \$16,800 m. to 120 wings at \$11,700 m., declaring that greater efficiency in production would reduce production costs and would also mean fewer planes on order and more in the air. He believed that substantial reductions in aircraft production schedules could be effected.

Senator Taft. Senator Taft announced that owing to ill health he was handing over his duties as majority leader in the Senate to Senator Knowland for the remaining part of the Congress session.

Pakistan. President Eisenhower asked Congress to arrange for the shipment of 1 m. tons of wheat to Pakistan by the end of the month for famine relief. He proposed that payment for the wheat should be made by Pakistan into a jointly-administered fund for the development of Pakistan's resources, especially food production.

11 June—Speaking in New York, Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister for External Affairs and President of the U.N. General Assembly, said there were signs that a serious dispute had arisen over policy in Asia. One concept called for all steps short of war, and even at some risk of war, to prevent the appearance of Communist governments in Asia and to weaken or destroy those in power. This would mean extending specific obligations to the defeat of Communist Governments in North Korea and Peking and not merely to the defeat of military aggression. He believed there were few countries inside the western alliance willing to accept this obligation. The other concept was not to intervene against Asian communism but to help democratic Asian governments to build up free and stable institutions which would defeat Communism by doing more for the welfare of the underprivileged and the undernourished than Communism could ever hope to do. The United States, he said, could not 'go it alone', but as leader of the west would have to accept the spirit of full consultation and compromise on basic policies.

Foreign Aid. The House foreign affairs committee recommended an authorization of \$4,998,742,500 in foreign aid which was a reduction of \$476 m. from the total requested by President Eisenhower. The committee recommended that funds earmarked for military aid to Europe should be reduced by \$100 m. and that the provision of one half of the

total should be conditional on the creation of the European Defence Community. The committee also followed the Senate in cutting the \$250 m. allocated for special weapons.

12 June—Korea. Dr You Chan Yang, South Korean Ambassador, stated at a press conference in Philadelphia that the United States had threatened South Korea with an embargo on military supplies and food unless she agreed to the proposed truce terms.

The State Department immediately issued a denial that 'the United States uses famine and human suffering for political purposes'.

Foreign Aid. The Senate foreign relations committee approved authorizations totalling \$5,318 m. in foreign aid (i.e. a cut of \$156 m. in President Eisenhower's total). They recommended a figure of \$2,179 m. for military aid to Europe.

Pakistan. The Senate agriculture committee approved a Bill to authorize the despatch of a million tons of wheat to Pakistan as a gift. The money derived from the sale of the wheat in Pakistan was to go into counterpart funds.

14 June—President Eisenhower. In a speech at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, President Eisenhower warned graduates not to join the 'book-burners' who would even bar the knowledge of Communism from libraries. 'Don't think you can cure something by hiding the evidence of it,' he said. 'We've got to fight it by doing something better. How will we defeat Communism unless we know what it is?'

15 June—Chief Joseph Dam. The English Electric Company was awarded the contract, worth \$1,761,317, to supply ten transformers for the dam. The contract for four generators, worth \$2,249,601, was awarded to an American firm.

The Rosenbergs. The Supreme Court refused to stay the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg fixed for 18 June.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. The House approved legislation to prolong the Act for one year. The roll call vote was 363 to 35. Democratic members again opposed the provision to increase the tariff commission from six to seven members (*see 9 June*).

16 June—The Rosenbergs. The Polish Embassy announced that the Polish Government had informed the U.S. Government in a Note dated 15 June of its readiness to grant asylum to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the event of permission being granted them to leave U.S. territory. An official of the State Department said the United States considered the Polish Note 'an impertinence' and that it would not be answered.

Pakistan. The Senate unanimously approved President Eisenhower's request for a million tons of surplus wheat to be sent to Pakistan.

17 June—The Rosenbergs. Justice Douglas granted a stay of the execution of the Rosenbergs on the ground that a new legal argument had been presented, namely that under the Atomic Energy Act the death penalty could not be imposed unless the jury recommended it. It was argued that the penalty provisions of this Act had replaced those of the espionage law under which the Rosenbergs had been convicted. (The Supreme Court had gone into recess on 15 June and while in recess a single Justice might, under the law, consider and grant a stay

United States (*continued*)

of execution if he found there to be new considerations in a case.)

Later, Chief Justice Vinson called for the next day a special sitting of the Supreme Court to review the stay granted by Justice Douglas.

Trade with China. The Chinese News Service—an agency of the Nationalist Government—reported that three British merchant vessels and one Swedish had been banned from entering Formosan ports because they had violated the Nationalist Government's regulation requiring ships not to call at Communist ports within sixty days of discharging cargoes in Formosa.

European Coal and Steel Community. President Eisenhower made public a letter he had sent to both Houses of Congress recommending the financing of a portion of the European Coal and Steel Community's development programme by the Government or one of its agencies under conditions ensuring proper use and ultimate repayment.

U.S.S.R. 5 June—Latvia. Riga Radio announced the dismissal of the Minister of the Interior of Latvia, Mr Kovalchuk.

10 June—United States. It was stated at the U.S. Embassy that two Russian wives of U.S. citizens were to be given exit visas for the United States.

Appointment of Ambassador to Austria (*see Austria*).

Settlement with Turkey of Caucasian problem (*see Turkey*).

Soviet-Persian trade agreement (*see Persia*).

11 June—Austria. Identical Notes from the British, French, and United States Governments were received by the Government. The Notes recalled that it was nearly ten years since the Austrian people had been promised their freedom and independence in the Moscow Declaration and more than eight years since the ending of hostilities in Europe had made the fulfilment of that pledge possible, and the three Powers could not accept as justification for further delay the pretext on which the Soviet deputy had based his refusal to attend the meeting of deputies called for 27 May. In 1949 the three western Governments had agreed to meet the Soviet position on the major outstanding issues of the treaty provided early agreement was reached on the whole. Since that time the Soviet Government had persisted in raising obstacles which had prevented subsequent negotiations, although the three Governments had repeatedly made it clear that they were prepared to accept any treaty ensuring Austria's political and economic independence. To avoid further delays they now requested the Soviet Government to inform them of the exact text of the treaty which it was prepared to conclude in order to ensure the political and economic independence of Austria.

Soviet approach to Turkey (*see Turkey*).

12 June—Ukraine. Moscow Radio reported the dismissal of Mr L. G. Melnikov, secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party central committee, and his replacement by Mr A. I. Kirichenko.

15 June—Yugoslavia. Appointment of Soviet Ambassador (*see Yugoslavia*).

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17 June—United States. Mr Molotov, Foreign Minister, informed the U.S. Ambassador that exit visas would be granted to four more Russian wives of American citizens. This meant that the wives of all Americans living in Russia had been granted permission to leave the Soviet Union.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL. 15 June—A conference in Budapest of the World Peace Council was opened by Mr Kuo Mo-Jo, a deputy Premier of Communist China, who said that Korea could not be peacefully unified unless all foreign troops, including 'Chinese volunteers' were withdrawn and the Korean people were allowed to settle their problems 'by peaceful means'. He also called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Japan and the signing of 'a genuine peace treaty'. Of South-East Asia he said that in spite of attempts by the U.S. Government to intervene in numerous conflicts there was hope of a peaceful solution provided the independence of Asian peoples was respected and they were allowed to administer their own affairs.

YUGOSLAVIA. 11 June—Danube Conference. *Borba* reported that at the conference of Danubian States which began in Bucharest on 8 June the Yugoslav delegate had strongly criticized the *status quo* in the Danube commission set up in 1948 on the ground that all authority was concentrated in the hands of one delegation—the Soviet—owing to the occupation of the secretaryship by the Soviet delegate.

14 June—U.S.S.R. Marshal Tito announced during a speech at Pazin, Istria, that Yugoslavia had agreed to a Russian proposal that the two countries should exchange ambassadors, but he emphasized that this did not mean 'normalization', for which Belgrade had always been ready, and even less an improvement, in relations. He said he did not believe the Soviet Union would ever be able to rectify the wrongs done to Yugoslavia and he complained that the smuggling into the country of spies and material from Cominform countries had not been stopped and that aggressive action along Yugoslavia's borders had even been intensified since Stalin's death. He declared that Russia could not be judged by her words but only by her deeds and he assured the west that it had nothing to fear from improved Yugoslav-Russian relations.

On Trieste Marshal Tito declared that the Yugoslav proposal for a condominium with alternating Yugoslav and Italian governors would be the best solution. The Italian proposal for an ethnical division was unacceptable for it would cut off the Slovenes and Croats from the sea. He added that Yugoslavia was prepared to sit in conference with Italy at any time.

15 June—The Government announced its agreement to the appointment of Mr V. A. Valkov as Ambassador in Belgrade.

U.S. Aid. It was announced that Yugoslavia would receive a special allotment of \$15 m. from U.S. Mutual Security Agency funds for economic assistance. The new allotment brought the total of U.S. aid received since July 1952 to \$121,750,000.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- July 10 Conference of European Foreign Ministers, The Hague.
„ 12 & 19 Lebanese General Election.
Aug. 10 Canadian Federal General Election.
Sept. (first week). Federal German General Election.

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